

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

Кафедра иностранных языков по экономическим специальностям

**Учебно-методическая разработка
к видеофильмам “London”, “Ireland”
для студентов 1-го курса
экономического факультета**

Брест 2011

Данное издание представляет собой учебный курс по развитию умения воспринимать звучащую английскую речь на слух.

Издание адресовано студентам первого курса экономических специальностей, продолжающих изучение английского языка после окончания средней школы, а также будет интересно всем изучающим английский язык и желающим познакомиться с культурой страны изучаемого языка.

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Section 1. LONDON

PART ONE

Buckingham Palace

I. Watch the whole scene, then answer the following questions:

1. What is Buckingham Palace?
2. Which ceremony are we watching?

II. Vocabulary

band	king	south-east
capital	queen	the rest of
guardsman	march	take the place of
helm	sight	tradition

III. Watch the whole scene again and answer the following questions:

1. Where is Buckingham Palace?
2. How often is the Changing of the Guard?
3. How many guardsmen are there in the new guard?
4. Who enters the gates of the Palace first?
5. What is the name of the helmets that the soldiers are wearing?
6. What are they made of?

IV. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Watch the scene again, if necessary.

1. London is ... Great Britain.
2. It's in ... of England.
3. Every day at Buckingham Palace ... a famous ceremony.
4. There are always guardsmen - and policemen too ... the Palace.
5. Every day a new guard of thirty guardsmen ... to the Palace and ... the old guard.
6. First the band ... the gates of the Palace.
7. Then ... the new guard marches through the gates.
8. The guardsmen wear traditional uniform: ... and ...
9. London has many ... like the Changing of the Guard.

V. You are a tourist watching the ceremony. Describe what is happening.

1. Guardsmen/march/Palace.
2. Guardsmen/wear/traditional uniform.
3. Band/march/play/instruments.
4. Tourists/watch/ceremony.
5. Police/control/crowd.
6. Band/enter/gates.
7. New guard/follow/band.

PART TWO

Greenwich and St. Katharine's Dock

I. Watch the whole scene and tick the right answer(s).

1. What can you see in Greenwich?
a) a museum b) a bridge c) a famous ship

- What was St. Katharine's Dock in the old days?
 - a museum for boats
 - a place for ships to stop and unload
 - a place for traders to keep goods
 - the bridge is very high
- How do ships pass Tower Bridge?
 - they can't pass
 - the bridge opens
 - the bridge is very high

II. Vocabulary

building	marble	trade
deck	merchant ship	trader
dock	sail	wine
ivory	spices	yacht
machinery	store	

III. Watch the scene again and tick the right answer.

- When was the Maritime Museum built?
 - in 1862
 - in 1762
 - in 1752
- How long did it take the Cutty Sark to sail from Australia to England?
 - 32 days
 - 62 days
 - 72 days
- When was St. Katharine's Dock finished?
 - at the end of the 1700s
 - at the end of the 1800s
 - in 1828
- What did the bus driver do when the bridge started to open?
 - he stopped
 - he went backwards
 - he went forwards

IV. Put the words in the sentences below into the correct order.

- 1762/a/was/hospital/it/sailors/built/as/in/for.
- Seventy-two/once/Australia/she/to/England/only/sailed/ in/days/from.
- It's/museum/boats/for/popular/a/yachts/for/a/place/and/unusual.
- The/towers/it/for/is/the/machinery/in/raising/two.

V. Choose the phrases on the right which complete the ones on the left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. One of the most popular sights for tourists is/was ... | a) the most important financial centre in the world. |
| 2. The Cutty Sark is/was ... | b) the fastest merchant ship on the sea. |
| 3. The best way to get to Greenwich is ... | c) the most beautiful building in Greenwich. |
| 4. The Maritime Museum is/was ... | d) one of the most famous bridges in London. |
| 5. Tower Bridge is/was ... | e) the Changing of the Guard. |
| 6. The biggest city in Britain is/was ... | f) by boat. |
| 7. Once the City of London is/was ... | g) London. |

PART THREE

The Tower of London

I. Watch the whole scene and tick the right answer.

- William the Conqueror built the Tower of London
 - to please the Normans
 - to frighten the English
 - to protect Londoners
- Beefeaters are
 - royal guards of today
 - policemen
 - Warders of the Tower
- The Changing of the Guard ceremony at the Tower happens
 - on Tower Green
 - in the Jewel House
 - in the White Tower

II. Vocabulary

ancient	enemy	invade
bank (of a river)	frighten	jewel
crown	ghost	prison
cruel	gun	regiment
die	impress	special occasion

III. Watch the scene again. Three of the sentences below are false. Which ones?

1. The Tower of London is on the north bank of the Thames.
2. William the Conqueror invaded Britain in 1066.
3. People say that the king's ghost walks in the Tower at night.
4. The walls of the White Tower are thirty metres high.
5. The Beefeaters wear the uniform of royal guards of the year 1600.
6. The guardsmen on Tower Green are part of the same regiment that guards Buckingham Palace.
7. They fire guns on Tower Green every day.

IV. Fill in the missing verbs in the sentences below. Then watch the first part of the scene again to check your answers.

1. It was ... by William the Conqueror, who ... Britain in 1066.
2. He ... the Tower to ... and ... the English.
3. It ... a long and cruel history.
4. The ghosts of the men and women who ... in the Tower still ... here at night.
5. There's also a Jewel House, which ... the famous Crown Jewels.

V. Make one sentence out of the two in each line below, by using 'who' or 'which'.

1. This is the Tower of London. It is on the north bank of the Thames.
2. It was started by William the Conqueror. He wanted to impress and frighten the English.
3. This is the White Tower. It is the oldest.
4. You can see the Warders of the Tower. They guard the Crown Jewels.
5. The cannons make a lot of noise. This sometimes frightens visitors.

PART FOUR

St. Paul's Cathedral

I. Watch the whole scene, then answer the following questions:

1. What is the City of London?
2. Who was Sir Christopher Wren?
3. What happened in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1981?

II. Vocabulary

architect	island	peace
bury	light	space
cross	marry	step
dome	masterpiece	wedding
feeling	noise	whisper

III. Watch the scene again and answer the following questions:

1. How long did it take to finish St. Paul's?
2. How high is St. Paul's?
3. How can you get to the dome?
4. What happens if you whisper on one side of the dome in the Whispering Gallery?
5. Where is Sir Christopher Wren buried?

IV. Write the questions to the given answers.

1. *Where*.....? – In the heart of the City.
2. *When*.....? – It was built after the Great Fire of London.
3. *Who*.....? – Sir Christopher Wren.
4. *How many*.....? – More than fifty.
5. *Where*.....? – It's inside the dome.
6. *When*.....? – They were married in 1981.
7. *Who*.....? – Many famous people, including Sir Christopher Wren.

V. Look at this example, then ask and answer questions using the notes below and the verbs in brackets.

1675: Sir Christopher Wren started St. Paul's. *Q: How long did it take Sir Christopher Wren to build St. Paul's?*

1710: Sir Christopher Wren finished St. Paul's. (*build*) *A: It took him thirty-five years.*

1. 4 pm: We started climbing up to the dome.
4.15 pm: We reached the top. (*climb up to*)
2. 1081: The White Tower was started.
1097: The White Tower was finished. (*build*)
3. 11 am: The guards leave for the Palace.
11.20 am: They enter the gates. (*march*)
4. One day the Cutty Sark left Australia.
72 days later she reached England. (*sail to*)
5. 8 am: I leave home.
8.30 am: I arrive at school. (*get to*)

VI. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences by choosing from the prepositions below. You can use some of the words more than once.

*in on next to at outside inside
near close to in the heart/centre/middle of*

1. London is ... the south-east of England ... the River Thames.
2. Buckingham Palace is ... London.
3. There is a famous ceremony every day ... Buckingham Palace.
4. The guardsmen stand ... the Palace.
5. The Cutty Sark was the fastest merchant ship ... the sea.
6. ... the buildings ... St. Katharine's Dock, traders stored ivory, marble, wine and spices.
7. Tower Bridge is very ... St. Katharine's Dock.
8. The machinery for raising the bridge is ... the two towers.

9. Once a bus was ... the bridge when it started to open.
10. The Tower of London is ... the north bank of the Thames ... Tower Bridge.
11. Many famous men and women died ... the Tower.
12. St. Paul's is ... the City.
13. The Whispering Gallery is ... the dome.
14. If you whisper ... the wall ... one side, you can be heard ... the other side.

VII. Now do the same for the following sentences. Choose from the list of prepositions given below.

through from to towards up to

1. Every day a new guard marches ... the Palace.
2. First the band marches ... the gates.
3. If you follow the Thames ... the sea, you will come ... Greenwich.
4. The Cutty Sark carried tea ... China.
5. You can get ... Greenwich by boat.
6. Many merchant ships sailed ... London in the old days.
7. The cathedral is one hundred and ten metres high ... the floor ... the top of the cross.
8. You can climb the 627 steps ... the dome.

PART FIVE

Westminster and Trafalgar Square

I. In this scene you will see all the sights below. Watch the scene and mark them in the order you hear about them. Number them 1-7.

Nelson's Column	The Statue of Eros
The Houses of Parliament	Big Ben
The National Gallery	Whitehall
Westminster Abbey	

II. Vocabulary

bell	god of love	represent
commemorate	headquarters	statue
debate	pigeon	victory

III. Watch the scene again. Which sentences below are true and which are false?

1. Westminster lies on the south bank of the Thames.
2. There are two Houses of Parliament.
3. William the Conqueror was crowned in the House of Lords.
4. Big Ben is the name of a bell.
5. Admiral Lord Nelson won a battle at sea in 1805.
6. The pigeons in Trafalgar Square are popular with everyone.
7. Piccadilly Circus is not far from Trafalgar Square.

IV. Put the words in the sentences below into the correct order.

1. The/Parliament/British/it's/political/United/the/of/centre/Kingdom/the/and/the/of/ home.
2. South/white/its/north/and/four/east/look/faces/west.
3. The/of/clock/the/it's/the/bell/inside/name

4. Lord/victory Nelson/in/Admiral/the/at/this/Trafalgar/1805/commemorates/ sea/of.
5. With/after/people/the/they're/buildings/with/unpopular/look/who/the/popular/ the/but/tourists.
6. Is/home/one/the/Gallery/of/these/many/of/paintings/National/ famous.

V. Match the descriptions below with the right picture and write them next to the picture. Then write a short description of each of the sights in your own words.

<p>The House of Commons and the House of Lords. Almost every coronation has happened here. It looks over a sea of pigeons. It stands in the heart of London's West End. The Greek god of love. At Piccadilly Circus. It rises over Parliament.</p>	<p>The political centre of the United Kingdom. The nation's leaders and representatives meet here. It's the name of the bell in the tower. It commemorates a sea victory. London's famous clock tower. The statue of Admiral Lord Nelson. Next to Parliament.</p>
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PART SIX

London's Parks

I. Here are the names of some of London's parks.

Regent's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, St. James's Park, Kensington Gardens

Watch the whole scene and answer the following questions:

1. *Where is the band playing?*
2. *Where is the Albert Memorial?*
3. *Which is London's most elegant park?*
4. *Where is London Zoo?*

II. Vocabulary

attractive	countryside	in memory of
aviary	creature	lake
bamboo	duck	mountain
blossom	environment	swan

III. Watch the scene again. Which sentences below are true (T) and which are false (F)?

1. London's parks used to belong to the kings and queens.
2. St. James's Park is the oldest.
3. There is a statue of Henry the Eighth in Kensington Gardens.
4. The Promenade Concerts are held in St. James's Park.
5. There are gardens and lakes in Regent's Park.
6. All the animals in the Zoo are born there.
7. Pandas come from the mountains of north-west China.

IV. Fill in the missing adjectives in the sentences below.

1. London is ... of her many ... and ... spaces.
2. All the parks were once ... gardens.
3. St. James's Park is London's ...
4. In the park you can feed the swans, geese, ducks and other ... birds that live near the lake.
5. One of the ... times to visit London's parks is in the spring.
6. Regent's Park is a ... place of blossom and flowers.
7. It's perhaps London's most ... park, with its ... gardens and lakes.
8. The Zoo has an aviary where birds can live in a ... environment.
9. The Zoo's most ... residents are, of course, the pandas.
10. There are very few of these ... creatures left in the world.
11. Their ... food is bamboo and they're very ... of it.

V. Choose the phrases on the right which complete the ones on the left.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The parks were once royal gardens ... | but there are very few of them left. |
| 2. There used to be many pandas ... | and it's still important today. |
| 3. This building was once a hospital for sailors ... | but today they look after the Tower. |
| 4. Merchant ships used to sail to St. Katharine's Dock ... | but now there are streets and houses. |
| 5. The king used to put his enemies in the Tower ... | and it's said you can sometimes see their ghosts. |
| 6. The Beefeaters were once royal guards ... | and it's still a popular place for boats. |
| 7. There used to be fields in Westminster ... | but now it's a museum for ships and the sea. |
| 8. Once the City was the financial centre of the world ... | but today they are here for everyone to enjoy. |

PART SEVEN

Shopping and Theatre

I. Here are the names of eight famous places in London. Watch the whole scene and choose the ones that are mentioned.

*Oxford Street
The West End
Westminster*

*Regent Street
Knightsbridge
Hyde Park*

*Piccadilly Circus
The South Bank complex*

II. Vocabulary

attraction
attractive
boutique

fashion
gold
jeweller

silver
store

III. Watch the scene again and choose the right answers.

1. In Oxford Street there are
a) big stores b) antique shops
2. The shops in the streets off Oxford Street are
a) more famous b) smaller than the shops in Oxford Street.
3. Hamleys is
a) a large toy shop b) the biggest shop in London.

4. Harrods is
 - a) in Knightsbridge
 - b) in Regent Street.
5. London is famous for
 - a) its theatres
 - b) its cinemas.
6. You can usually see a modern musical
 - a) in the South Bank complex
 - b) near Piccadilly Circus.
7. As the centuries pass
 - a) everything in London changes
 - b) some things in London don't change.

IV. Answer the questions

1. Why do people come to Oxford Street?
2. Where can you find jewellers and specialist shops?
3. What can you get at Harrods?
4. Where can you see a Shakespeare play?
5. Where is the South Bank complex?

V. Rewrite the sentences below using these words *as/as . . . as/as well as/such as*. Then watch the scene again to see if your answers are the same as the video.

1. Sightseeing is popular with visitors to London. So is shopping.
2. Here you'll find smaller shops, like jewellers selling gold and silver.
3. When evening falls in London, shops close, but restaurants, cinemas and theatres open.
4. In the South Bank complex, there's theatre. There's classical music, art and cinema, too.
5. London changes while the centuries pass, but its ceremonies and traditions stay the same.

Section 2. IRELAND

PART ONE

Introduction

I. Watch this introductory section and choose the right answers below.

1. Ireland is ... (*a land of mountains, rivers, lakes and fields / a very dry, flat land*).
2. Irish people have ... (*one side to their nature / two sides to their nature*).
3. The Irish are ... (*famous for their music, song and dance / quiet and not very friendly*).
4. The Connemara ponies ... (*have just been introduced to Ireland / have been in Ireland for several hundred years*).

II. Vocabulary

curious	north	wild
exposed	south	wind
independent	west	
mountain	wet	

III. Look at these sentences and watch this section of the video again. All these facts are true, but only some are mentioned in the video. Choose the ones you hear in the video.

1. Ireland is called the Emerald Isle because it is so green.
2. Ireland is west of Great Britain.
3. There are about 3.5 million people in the Republic of Ireland.
4. It is a little smaller than Portugal, and a little bigger than Sri Lanka.
5. It is a land of mountains, rivers, lakes and green fields.
6. The Irish have two sides to their nature.
7. They are a friendly people, but they are also proud and independent.
8. They are also famous for their music and their relaxed way of life.
9. This is also the land of the Connemara pony.
10. The Connemara pony is intelligent and friendly, but loves to be free.

PART TWO

Castles and Churches

I. Watch the section and number these things in the order that you see them.

Clonmacnois Dun Aengus Rock of Cashel St Patrick's Cross

II. Vocabulary: Look at the vocabulary from this section, then match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. ancient | a) one hundred years |
| 2. monk | b) the way in |
| 3. century | c) a long reptile with no legs |
| 4. foreign | d) a man who lives a religious life |
| 5. safe | e) of great religious importance |
| 6. entrance | f) someone who enters a country to attack |
| 7. snake | g) in, or from, another country |
| 8. special | h) out of danger |
| 9. invader | i) very, very old |
| 10. holy | j) not ordinary |

III. Watch this section of the video again and answer these questions.

1. What do you find all over Ireland?
2. Where is the island of Inishmore?
3. What did people do at the Rock of Cashel?
4. What can you see there?
5. When did St Patrick bring Christianity to Ireland?
6. What did St Patrick build?
7. What do people say that St Patrick did?
8. What has always been important in Ireland?
9. Who used to sail in and attack the monasteries?
10. What did the monks use to build?

IV. Put the verbs into required past tense forms:

1. The Irish ... problems with Viking invaders. (*have*)
2. The monks ... forts and towers to be safe. (*build*)
3. When the Vikings attacked, the monks ... to the towers. (*run*)
4. The Irish monks ... and ... very famous for it. (*draw/are*)
5. St Patrick ... Christianity to Ireland. (*bring*)
6. St Patrick also ... the snakes out of Ireland. (*drive*)

V. Put these sentences into the right order to make a paragraph about the tower at Clonmacnois.

1. So the monks used to build special towers.
2. They used to sail in and attack monasteries.
3. The Vikings were invaders from Scandinavia.
4. The Irish had problems with the Vikings.
5. They were special because the entrance was high above the ground.
6. Then they pulled up the ladder so that the invaders couldn't get in.
7. When the Vikings attacked, everyone climbed into the tower.
8. They got into the tower by climbing up a ladder.

PARTS THREE and FOUR
Music and Dancing and Horses

I. Vocabulary

brightly-painted	horse and cart	luck
caravan	horse-drawn	racecourse
generation	horseracing	sign

II. Watch the video again and choose the right answer.

1. The Irish flag is ... (*orange, white and green / red, yellow and blue*).
2. In Irish dancing you have to ... (*move your arms a lot / move your feet a lot*).
3. Traditional songs and dances ... (*were once taught in school / are still taught to children at school*).
4. The Irish countryside ... (*is perfect for riding / is too wild and rocky for riding*).
5. There are ... (*a few racecourses in Ireland / many racecourses in Ireland*).
6. If you have a day out with a horse and cart ... (*you could lose money / you will have plenty to see*).
7. The horse-drawn caravans look ... (*brightly-coloured and traditional / very modern*).

III. Put the adjectives in brackets in their comparative form and put them into the sentences below.

"... a *more* disciplined lesson in a riding school." / "Some of us are *luckier* than others!"

1. Travelling by horse and cart is ... than by car. (*relaxing*)
2. Great Britain is ... than Ireland. (*big*)
3. The towers the monks built were ... than ordinary ones. (*safe*)
4. Religion is ... in Ireland than in Britain. (*important*)
5. The countryside in Ireland is ... than in many other countries. (*green*)
6. The Connemara pony is ... than many other ponies. (*intelligent*)
7. The entrances to towers like Clonmacnois are ... than in other towers. (*high*).

IV. Imagine you are suggesting activities to a friend who is going to visit Ireland. Make a sentence suggesting an activity in response to each of the comments below.

1. I like horses and I'm a good rider. (*have/ride through the country?*)
2. I like horses too, but I'm not a very good rider. (*have/lesson in a riding school?*)
3. I'd like to visit Ireland slowly. (*visit/Ireland in a horse and cart?*)
4. I'm interested in ancient monuments. (*go/see Dun Aengus?*)
5. I'd like to see St Patrick's cross. (*go/visit the Rock of Cashel?*)

PART FIVE

Sport

I. Watch the following section and complete the sentences below:

1. One of the fastest games in the world.
2. The perfect sport for Ireland's rolling green hills.
3. A nice slow way of passing the time.
4. This sport is a little like football, and a little like rugby.

II. Vocabulary

bounce	game	per inhabitant	score
fishing	golf course	rolling	trout
full	hurling	salmon	world

III. Watch this section of the video again. Which sentences below are true and which are false?

1. You can fish for salmon and trout in Ireland.
2. Hurling is a slow way of passing the time.
3. In hurling you can score in two ways.
4. Hurling is played only in some parts of Ireland.
5. There are fifteen players in a hurling team.
6. Gaelic football is not an Irish sport.
7. In Gaelic football you must not touch the ball with your hands.
8. Ireland is not a good country for golf.
9. Most other countries have more golf courses per inhabitant.

IV. What do you know about Gaelic football? Watch this section of the video again, then look at the list below, and write what you 'can do', and what you 'have to do' in Gaelic football.

You can / You have to ...

kick the ball

bounce the ball like in basketball

pick up the ball

carry the ball

be able to run very fast

have fifteen players

V. Read these sentences from Parts 1-5 of the video and choose the correct preposition.

1. Ireland is a land (of / for / at) mountains, rivers and green fields.
2. They are friendly people, but (in / at / on) the same time, proud and independent.
3. They are famous (with / for / by) their relaxed way of life.
4. Inishmore is an island (on / by / off) the west coast of Ireland.
5. St Patrick brought Christianity (to / in / from) Ireland.
6. The Irish monks had problems (from / with / by) the Vikings.
7. While Irish children are still (to / in / at) school, they learn traditional songs.
8. Many people come to Ireland (in / to / on) holiday.
9. People come from all (in / over / to) the world to fish for salmon and trout.

PART SIX

Farming

I. Watch this section and number these things in the order that you see them.

peat production

cows eating grass

sheep-shearing

fishing

II. Vocabulary

bright	dry	meat	peat	sheep
coal	fat	mild	power station	sweater
cow	fuel	oil	rich	wood
dairy products	keep	one-fifth	shear	wool

III. Watch this section of the video again and answer these questions.

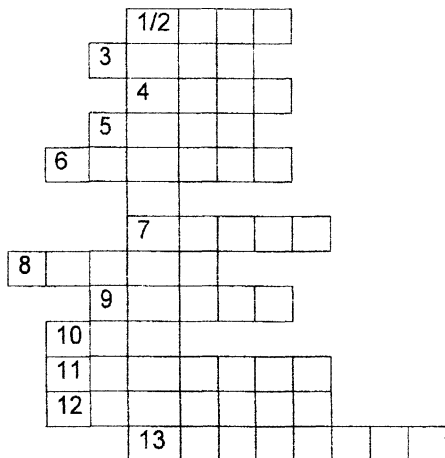
1. How much of Irish land is used for farming?
2. What dairy products are produced in Ireland?
3. Why does the grass grow all year in Ireland?
4. What do farmers keep sheep for?
5. Why do people use peat for fuel in Ireland?
6. Where in Ireland can peat be found?
7. Which country produces more peat than Ireland?
8. Why is fishing another important industry in Ireland?

IV. Read the sentences about peat and number them in the best order.

- a) You need about twelve tons a year to heat a house.
- b) You cut it out of the ground and dry it.
- c) Peat is also used to produce electricity.
- d) People in Ireland use peat for fuel.
- e) Nowadays they dig it out with machines, but soon there may be none left.
- f) When it is dry you burn it.

V. Find these words and put them in the acrostic which follows.

1. A factory which makes electricity.
2. This can be found all over Ireland.
3. Another fuel.
- 4-5. Farmers keep sheep for these products.
6. Where most Irish fish is sold.
7. These animals like the rich green grass of Ireland.
8. One-... of all the land in Ireland is used for farming.
9. The name for products made from milk, like butter and cheese.
10. The cows and sheep become this when they eat a lot of grass.
11. This is mild and wet in Ireland.
12. Farming is the most important part of Ireland's ...
13. The opposite of 'a long time ago'.



VI. Fractions. "The Irish use one-fifth of all their land for farming." Turn the following numbers into fractions.

1. 15 minutes is a ... of an hour.
2. 30 minutes is ... an hour.
3. 45 minutes is ... of an hour.
4. 10 minutes is ... of an hour.

VII. Characteristics. "The grass in Ireland is very good for cows." Complete the sentences below in the same way.

1. The Irish are ... their music, song and dance. (*famous*)
2. Ireland's green hills are ... golf. (*perfect*)
3. The climate in Ireland is ... grass. (*excellent*)
4. Irish monks were once ... their excellent schools. (*famous*)
5. Peat is ... heating a house. (*good*)
6. Irish farmland is ... meat and dairy products. (*perfect*)
7. The Irish are ... their relaxed way of life. (*famous*)

VIII. Now make sentences about your country. Say what your country is famous for, and what the countryside is good for or perfect for.

PART SEVEN

History

I. Watch this section and choose the right answers below.

1. Ireland ... (*used to be divided into two parts / is divided into two parts*).
2. The province of Northern Ireland is ... (*a part of the United Kingdom / called Eire*).
3. Many Irish people went abroad because ... (*Britain became Catholic / the British made things difficult for them*).
4. There was a terrible famine in the ... (*nineteenth century / sixteenth century*).

II. Vocabulary

crop	famine	refuse
die	free of charge	remain
divided	lose	rule
fail	potato	terrible

III. Watch this section again and then choose the phrases on the right which complete the phrases on the left.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ireland is divided ... | a) very difficult for the Irish. |
| 2. Dublin is the capital ... | b) Britain became Protestant. |
| 3. In the sixteenth century ... | c) couldn't buy land or hold office. |
| 4. The British made things ... | d) where they could be free. |
| 5. The Irish ... | e) the potato crop failed again. |
| 6. They went to North America and Australia ... | f) into two parts. |
| 7. In the 1840's ... | g) of the Republic of Ireland. |
| 8. Over the years, Ireland ... | h) lost almost half its population. |

IV. "Britain became Protestant in the sixteenth century." Change the dates in brackets in the same way.

1. St Patrick was born in England (*in 382*).
2. St Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland (*in 432*).
3. King Henry VIII said he was king of Ireland (*in 1541*).
4. There was a terrible famine (*in the 1840's*).
5. Southern Ireland became independent (*in 1921*).

V. Complete these sentences to say what people 'had to do', 'have to do', or 'will have to do'.

1. When the Vikings invaded, the monks ... in the towers. (*hide*)
2. Irish people ... English rule. (*accept*)
3. The Irish ... the land for the English. (*work*)
4. Many Irish ... to be free. (*emigrate*)
5. In the 1840's there was a famine. More people (*emigrate*)
6. There is no oil or coal, so people in Ireland ... peat for fuel. (*use*)
7. You ... it before you can burn it. (*dry*)
8. When there is none left, the Irish ... a different fuel. (*find*)

VI. Irish history. Look at the notes below, watch this section again and then write a short paragraph about the history of Ireland.

- 382
- 432
- 16th century
- early 19th century
- mid 19th century
- 1921
- St Patrick / born / England
- St Patrick / to Ireland
- Britain / Protestant
- people / to North America or Australia
- terrible famine
- Southern Ireland / independent

VII. Talking about places. Watch the beginning of this section again and fill in the missing words.

Dublin is the ... of the Republic of Ireland and Belfast is the ... city of Northern Ireland. Other ... are Limerick and Cork.

Now write about the cities in your country.

VIII. Nationality. "The British ruled Ireland and the Irish worked their land." The letters in the following nationalities are all mixed up. Put them in the right order, and remember to make the first letter of a nationality a capital letter.

1. She is from Russia, she is *ssianur*.
2. He is from Portugal, he is *pesuetrogu*.
3. She is from the United States, she is *nicamera*.
4. We are from Poland, we are *shopli*.
5. They are from Brazil, they are *bilinaraz*.
6. People from Japan are *paneseja*.
7. If you are from Finland, you are *shinnif*.
8. I am from Holland, I am *cimfd*.
9. She is from Saudi Arabia, she is *disua*.
10. They are from Turkey, they are *trikush*.

PART EIGHT

Dublin

I. Vocabulary

animal skin	complicated	pint	square
author	found	precious	terraced house
choir	heavy	pub	work of art

II. Look at these sentences and watch this section of the video again. All these facts are true, but only some are mentioned in the video. Choose the ones you hear in the video.

1. Dublin is a city of over half a million people.
2. Like London and Paris, Dublin has many bridges.
3. It has some beautiful eighteenth-century squares and terraced houses.
4. Jonathan Swift is buried in St Patrick's Cathedral.
5. Trinity College is one of the oldest universities in the world.
6. In Trinity College you can see a fourteenth-century harp.
7. Phoenix Park has beautiful gardens with deer.
8. Phoenix Park is one of the biggest parks in Europe.

III. Talking about places. Watch the beginning of this section again and fill in the missing words.

Dublin, the ... of ... , is the city of over ... people. It is ... the River ... near the

IV. Complete the sentences below using the adjectives in brackets in their superlative forms.

1. Phoenix Park is one of the ... parks in Europe. (*big*)
2. Trinity College is one of the ... universities in the world. (*old*)

3. The Book of Kells is one of the ... books in the world. (*beautiful*)
4. Farming is the ... part of Ireland's economy. (*important*)
5. Hurling is one of the ... games in the world. (*fast*)
6. Ireland is the second ... peat-producing country in the world. (*important*)
7. Guinness is the ... Irish beer. (*famous*)

V. Passives. Choose the phrases on the right which complete the phrases on the left.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Jonathan Swift ... | a) was founded in the sixteenth century. |
| 2. Trinity College ... | b) is played all over Ireland. |
| 3. The pages of the Book of Kells ... | c) is buried in St Patrick's Cathedral. |
| 4. The Book of Kells ... | d) are made of animal skins. |
| 5. The Parliament building ... | e) is called the Dail. |
| 6. A lot of peat ... | f) are written in both English and Irish. |
| 7. Road signs in Ireland ... | g) is dug out by large machines. |
| 8. Irish children ... | h) was written and painted by Irish monks. |
| 9. Christianity ... | i) are taught traditional songs at school. |
| 10. Hurling ... | j) was brought to Ireland by St Patrick. |

VI. Time. In this section you heard another way of speaking about time. "The Book of Kells was written and painted 1,200 years ago." Re-write the dates in these sentences in the same (approximate) way.

1. St Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland (in the 5th century).
2. Britain became Protestant (in the 16th century).
3. There was a terrible famine in Ireland (in the 1840's).
4. Southern Ireland became the Irish Free State (in 1921).

VII. Imagine you have spent a day visiting Dublin and write a postcard to a friend describing Dublin and the things you visited.

VIII. Work with a partner. Look back at your sentences on describing places in Sections 1 and 7. Make some notes on your country. When you are ready your partner will play the part of a visitor, and ask questions about it like the ones below. When you have finished, change roles.

1. *Where* is.....?
2. *How big* is.....?
3. *What* / capital.....?
4. *How many* people / in.....?
5. *What* / other main cities.....?
6. *Where* / they.....?

PART NINE

Industry

I. Watch this section on industry in Ireland and choose the things below that you can see.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) computer company | d) car factory |
| b) woollen knitwear factory | e) modern machinery |
| c) power station | |

II. Vocabulary

attractive

belong to

develop equipment

factory

heavy industry

high-technology

invite

knitwear

machinery

pattern company

sophisticated

III. Watch this section of the video again. Which sentences below are true and which are false?

1. There is very little heavy industry in Ireland.
2. The Irish are inviting high-technology companies to Ireland.
3. An American company in Cork exports computer equipment all over the world.
4. Other traditional companies do not use modern machinery.
5. Irish sheep produce wool for knitwear.
6. Only old traditional designs are used for knitwear.

IV. Put the missing words in these sentences. You already have the first letter of each.

1. Some companies e _____ all over the world.
2. A company which m _____ computers is called a computer company.
3. Making computer e _____ is a h _____-t _____ industry.
4. F _____ use Irish wool top q _____ knitwear.
5. Many traditional industries are now using m _____ m _____.
6. Because there is little h _____ i _____ in Ireland, the Irish are developing their economy in other ways.

V. Industry in Ireland. Read the paragraph below, then make questions to go with the answers given.

Ireland produced good butter, good beer, and good horses. Ireland also has a manufacturing industry, but there is very little heavy industry now. The Irish economy is developing, and many high-technology companies have moved to Ireland. At the same time many companies are bringing modern machinery to traditional industries. One famous Irish product, Guinness stout, is sold all over the world and has been brewed in Dublin for over two hundred years. The government keeps traditional crafts like woodcarving alive, with public money if necessary.

1. What ... ? – Good butter, good beer, and good horses.
2. How much ... ? – There is very little.
3. What kind of companies ... ? – High-technology companies have moved there.
4. Where is ... ? – It is brewed in Dublin.
5. Where ... ? – All over the world.
6. How ... ? – With public money, if necessary.

VI. Work with a partner . Play this part of the video again and look at activities 4 and 5, and the words in the box below.

heavy industry	company	modern	traditional	export
high-technology	computer	machinery	factory	produce

Which words can you put into sentences about the industry in your country or region? Make notes then talk about the industry in your country or region with your partner.

VII. Past habits. *Knitwear used to be made by hand.* Complete these sentences in the same way.

1. Did the Irish monks have problems with invaders? – Yes, the monks ... problems with the Vikings. (have)
2. What did the Vikings do? – They ... monasteries. (attack)
3. What did the monks do? – They ... special towers so they could be safe. (build)
4. What did the monks write and paint on? – They ... on animal skins. (write/paint)
5. Who ruled Ireland before it was independent? – The British ... Ireland. (rule)
6. What was the old name of the Republic of Ireland? – The Republic of Ireland ... the Irish Free State. (be called)

VIII. Fill in the gaps using the correct preposition below.

off into on in for by out

1. Farmers keep sheep ... their meat and wool.
2. When you shear a sheep, you cut ... its wool.
3. Peat is dug ... with huge machines.
4. Ireland is divided ... two parts.
5. Dublin is ... the River Liffey.
6. Dublin is famous ... its pubs.
7. Trinity College was founded ... the sixteenth century.
8. It is one of the oldest universities ... the world.
9. The Book of Kells was written and painted ... monks.
10. Ireland is developing its economy ... inviting high-technology companies.

PART TEN

Images of Ireland

I. Watch this section and number these things in the order that you see them.

- *fishing in a lake*
- *riding in the country*
- *traditional Irish instruments*
- *connemara ponies*
- *fishing in a lake*
- *woodcarving*
- *sheep*
- *peat digging*

II. Vocabulary

alive	craft	necessary	variety
conversation	keen	scenery	woodcarving

III. Watch this section again and then choose the phrases on the right which complete the phrases on the left.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ireland is a land where ... | a) is time to enjoy life. |
| 2. Ireland is a land of ... | b) warm and welcoming. |
| 3. The Irish government is keen ... | c) traditions are still important. |
| 4. Ireland is a small country with ... | d) to keep crafts alive. |
| 5. Ireland is a country where there ... | e) music. |
| 6. Ireland is above all ... | f) a variety of beautiful scenery. |
| 7. Irish people are ... | g) its people. |

IV. Irish musical instruments. In this section you can hear and see some of the traditional instruments of Ireland. Which instrument did not appear in this section?

bodhran (kind of drum)
tin

violin
whistle

accordion
harp

uilleann pipes

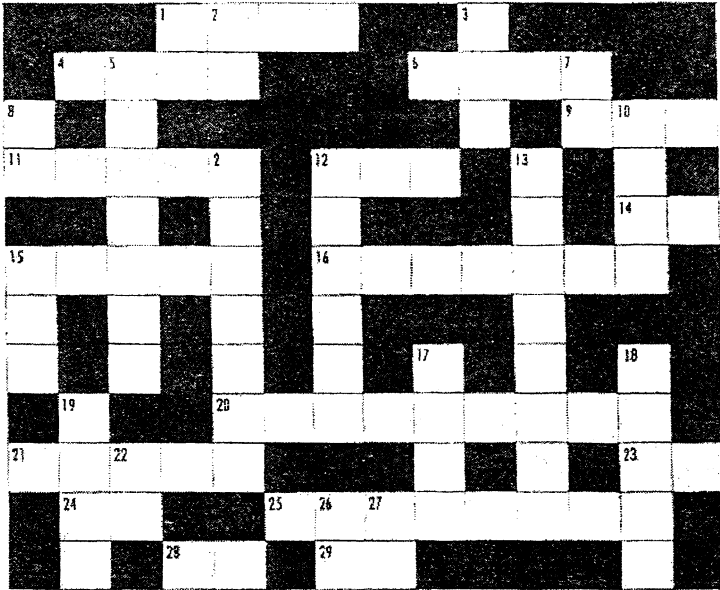
V. Crossword. What do you remember about Ireland? Try and complete the following crossword.

CLUES ACROSS

1. The emerald one.
4. Where Ireland is, compared to Great Britain.
6. A ... of beer.
9. Inishmore is ... the west 15. ... of Ireland.
11. Farmers keep these for their meat and wool.
12. This fuel is ... out and dried before burning.
14. Life was hard for the Irish ... they went to America or Australia.
16. They ruled Ireland for several hundred years.
20. The famous Irish ponies come from here.
21. Something you can do in a pub.
23. Signs in Ireland are written ... both English and Irish.
24. Children in Ireland are taught the traditional songs and dances ... school.
25. This is made in old patterns and modern designs.
28. If you like horses, why not go ... Ireland?
- 29 Ireland is a land ... music and dance.

CLUES DOWN

1. Ireland ... west of Great Britain.
2. The man who drove the snakes out of Ireland (two words).
3. If you're lucky perhaps you will do this at the racecourse.
5. Another word for green.
7. The monks built special towers ... protect themselves.
8. The Irish honour him ... their patron saint.
10. An important industry, much of this product is sold abroad.
12. The capital of the Republic of Ireland.
13. The Irish had to do this to find places where they could be free.
15. The animal that supplies trie-products in 18 down.
17. The fuel found all over Ireland.
18. Products like milk and butter are ... products.
19. The monks used to copy and ... very well.
22. The Connemara pony is friendly, but ... loves to be wild and free.
26. There is ... oil or coal in Ireland.
27. ... you don't ride, you can try your luck at a racecourse.



VIDEO SCRIPT

SECTION 1. LONDON

Part 1

Buckingham Palace

London is the capital of Great Britain. It's in the south-east of England on the River Thames. In the centre of the city is Buckingham Palace, the London home of the kings and queens of this country. And every day at Buckingham Palace, there's a famous ceremony.

We're watching the Changing of the Guard. There are always guardsmen – and policemen too – outside the Palace. Every day* a new guard of thirty guardsmen marches to the Palace and takes the place of the old guard.

This is one of the most popular sights for tourists in London. First the band marches through the gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to stop the tourists from following the guards! Then the rest of the new guard marches through the gates. The guardsmen wear traditional uniform: a red coat and a black helmet. The helmet is called a 'bearskin' and it's made of fur.

London has many traditions like the Changing of the Guard and many sights for the tourist to see. Buckingham Palace is just one of them.

*The ceremony takes place every day during the summer. For the rest of the year it is every other day.

Part 2

Greenwich and St. Katharine's Dock

If you follow the River Thames towards the sea, you'll come to Greenwich, in south-east London. Here you can visit the Maritime Museum - a museum for ships and the sea. It was built in 1762 as a hospital for sailors.

The sea has always been very important for Britain, and for London, because of trade. This old and beautiful ship is the Cutty Sark, a merchant ship that carried tea from China. She was the fastest merchant ship on the sea and once she sailed from Australia to England in only 72 days. Today you see tourists on her decks, not sailors. You can get to Greenwich by bus or by train. But perhaps the best way is by boat.

Many merchant ships sailed to London in the old days. But there were no proper docks for them until the end of the seventeen hundreds. St. Katharine's Dock was finished in 1828. In these buildings, traders stored ivory and marble, wine and spices from the East. Today there are no merchant ships in St. Katharine's Dock, but it's a popular place for yachts and a museum for unusual boats.

Very near St. Katharine's Dock is Tower Bridge. It opens when ships want to pass. The machinery for raising it is in the two towers. Once, a bus was in the middle of the bridge when it started to open, but the driver didn't stop. He drove on – just in time!

Part 3

The Tower of London

The ancient Tower of London is on the north bank of the Thames, next to Tower Bridge. It was started by William the Conqueror who invaded Britain in 1066. He built the Tower to impress and frighten the English. It has a long and cruel history.

It was once a prison for enemies of the king. People say the ghosts of the men and women who died in the Tower still walk here at night. There are many buildings here, but the most important is the White Tower, which is the oldest. Its walls are thirty metres high. There's also a Jewel House which contains the famous Crown Jewels.

The men who guard the Tower - and the Crown Jewels - are the Warders or Beefeaters. They can tell you everything about its history. Their clothes are the uniform of royal guards of the year 1500.

As well as Beefeaters, other soldiers guard the Tower - guardsmen of a regiment of foot soldiers - the same regiment that guards Buckingham Palace. And they have their own ceremony on Tower Green.

Sometimes you can see another regiment firing its guns. This happens on special occasions, like a royal birthday. Today the Tower no longer frightens Londoners, but the guns sometimes frighten visitors!

Part 4

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral was built after the Great Fire of 1666. It stands in the heart of the City – the business centre of London. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. It took him thirty-five years to finish St. Paul's. The cathedral is a hundred and ten metres high from the floor to the top of the cross and you can climb the 627 steps up to the dome. Wren designed St. Paul's to give a feeling of space and light. He built more than fifty churches after the Fire, but this is his masterpiece.

Inside the dome is the Whispering Gallery. If you whisper close to the wall on one side of the dome, you can be heard on the other side. St. Paul's has seen many important occasions, like the Royal Wedding of 1981 when Prince Charles and Princess Diana were married. And famous people are buried here. Sir Christopher Wren himself is buried in the floor under the dome.

St. Paul's Cathedral is an island of peace in the noise and activity of one of the biggest financial centres in the world.

Part 5

Westminster and Trafalgar Square

Westminster lies on the north bank of the river, to the west of the City. It's the political centre of the United Kingdom – the home of the British Parliament. The nation's leaders and the men and women who represent the British people meet and debate in the two Houses of Parliament – The House of Commons and The House of Lords.

Next to Parliament is Westminster Abbey. Almost every coronation has happened here since William the Conqueror. And above Parliament rises London's famous clock tower – Big Ben. Its four white faces look north, south, east and west. But Big Ben isn't really the name of the clock. It's the name of the bell inside the clock.

They say that one of the best ways to see London is from the top of a bus. So let's leave Parliament Square and go along Whitehall. On your left is the headquarters of the Royal Horseguards. And Trafalgar Square is straight ahead. In the middle of Trafalgar Square is Nelson's Column. This commemorates the sea victory of Admiral Lord Nelson at Trafalgar in 1805. Nelson spent his life looking over the sea. And his statue also looks over a sea – a sea of pigeons. These pigeons are probably the fattest in the world. They're popular with the tourists, but unpopular with the people who look after the buildings. One of these is the National Gallery – home of many famous paintings.

A short bus ride away from Trafalgar Square is Piccadilly Circus, where Eros, the Greek god of love, stands in the heart of London's West End.

Part 6

London's parks

London is proud of her many green and open spaces, where the English countryside comes to the centre of the city. All the major parks were once royal gardens, but today they're here for everyone to enjoy.

St. James's Park, near Buckingham Palace, is London's oldest. It belonged to Henry the Eighth – the king who had six wives. In the park you can feed the swans, geese, ducks and other water birds that live near the lake.

In Kensington Gardens stands the Albert Memorial, which Queen Victoria built in memory of her husband. Facing it is the Albert Hall, where the famous Promenade Concerts are held.

One of the best times to visit London's parks is in the spring. At this time of the year, Regent's Park is a beautiful place of blossom and flowers. It's perhaps London's most elegant park, with its attractive gardens and lakes. And at any time of the year, you can visit the Zoo, which has an aviary where birds can live in a natural environment, and about 6000 animals, many of them born here in Regent's Park. But the Zoo's most popular residents are, of course, the pandas. Pandas come from the mountains of south-west China, but there are very few of these wonderful creatures left in the world. Their main food is bamboo and they're very fond of it!

Part 7

Shopping and theatre

Shopping is as popular with visitors to London as sightseeing. Six days a week, thousands of people come to Oxford Street in the West End to shop for clothes and visit the big stores like Marks and Spencer and Selfridges.

The little streets off Oxford Street have their own attractions too. Here you'll find smaller shops such as jewellers selling gold and silver, small boutiques selling the latest fashions, little antique shops where you can buy collectors' items like silver matchboxes, and even smaller specialist shops. Hamleys of Regent Street is

the place for children. It's one of the biggest toy shops in the world. And at Harrods of Knightsbridge it's said that you can get anything from a piano to an elephant.

As evening falls in London, shops close, but restaurants, cinemas and theatres open. London is famous for its theatres, and most of them are in the West End near Piccadilly Circus. You can see anything from a Shakespeare play to a modern musical. In the South Bank complex on the other side of the Thames, there's classical music, art, and cinema as well as theatre.

London is an attractive city with great character. It changes as the centuries pass, but its ceremonies and traditions stay the same. This film has shown you some of the things you can see and do in London. Why not come here and see it all for yourself?

SECTION 2. IRELAND

Part 1

Introduction

Ireland - the Emerald Isle - is a beautiful land of mountains, rivers, lakes and green fields. But it's also a land of contrast - of dramatic coasts exposed to the wild wet winds of the Atlantic Ocean.

Like their land, the Irish have two sides to their nature. They're a friendly people who love to talk and tell stories, but at the same time they're proud and independent.

The Irish are famous for their music, song and dance. They are famous too for their relaxed way of life.

For several hundred years, this has been the land of the Connemara pony. The Connemara is curious, intelligent and friendly. But it loves to be wild and free.

Ireland is west of Great Britain. It's about 480 kilometres from north to south, and about 320 kilometres from west to east.

Part 2

Castles and churches

All over Ireland you find ruins and ancient monuments like Dun Aengus on the island of Inishmore - an island off the west coast of Ireland in County Galway. Hundreds of years ago the Irish built forts like this to protect the country from foreign invaders.

This is the Rock of Cashel in Tipperary in the south - a holy place where people worshipped for centuries. Here you can see St Patrick's cross. St Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland in the fifth century. He built more than fifty churches. People say that Patrick also drove all the snakes out of Ireland.

Religion has always been important in Ireland. Almost all the churches are Roman Catholic and the Irish honour St Patrick as their patron saint.

Irish monks were once famous all over Europe for their excellent schools and for their copying and drawing. Like many people close to the sea and to rivers, they had problems with the Vikings, invaders from Scandinavia, who used to sail in and attack monasteries. The monks built special towers to pro-

tect themselves, like this one at Clonmacnois, with an entrance high above the ground. When the Vikings attacked, everybody ran to the tower and climbed in up a ladder. Once everybody was safe inside, they pulled the ladder up so that the Vikings couldn't get in.

Part 3

Music and dancing

Ireland is a land of music and dance. It's a tradition passed from generation to generation – like the Irish language. In Ireland the road signs are written in both English and Irish.

While they're still at school, children are taught the traditional songs and dances.

Part 4

Horses

If you like horses, you'll love Ireland. It's the perfect place for long rides through beautiful country or for a more disciplined lesson in a riding school.

If you don't ride, how about trying your luck at one of the many racecourses in the country? Horseracing is the national sport. Oh well! Some of us are luckier than others!

If you don't want to lose money, how about a day out with a horse and cart? There's plenty to see and plenty of time to see it.

Many people come to Ireland on holiday and see the countryside from a brightly-painted horse-drawn caravan.

Part 5

Sport

Ireland's rivers are full offish – and people come from all over the world for a relaxing holiday fishing for trout and salmon. It's a nice slow way of passing the time – unlike hurling. Hurling is one of the fastest games in the world. The ball is very small, so you can hit it hard and far. You score goals by hitting the ball between the goal posts, and you can also score points by hitting it over the bar. They play hurling all over Ireland, and almost every town has its own team. Or how about Gaelic football, another Irish sport? Gaelic football is a little like football and a little like rugby. You can kick the ball and touch it with your hands. You have to bounce it like in basketball. In Gaelic football, you score goals and points the same way as in hurling. Both games have fifteen players a side.

Ireland's rolling green hills are perfect for golf. And there are more golf courses in Ireland per inhabitant than in any other country in the world. Will it go in? Will it? Yes!

Part 6

Farming

Farming is the most important part of Ireland's economy. The Irish use one-fifth of all their land for farming. Most of that is for meat and dairy products, like milk and butter. The sweet Irish grass grows all year because the climate is mild and wet. It's very good for cows. The bright green grass has given Ireland its other name – the Emerald Isle.

Sheep like rich green grass too and soon grow nice and fat. Farmers keep sheep for their meat and wool. This man is shearing a sheep, cutting off its wool. Irish wool is of very high quality. It will be made into warm woollen sweaters.

As there is no coal or oil in Ireland, people use peat for fuel. Peat can be found all over Ireland. You cut it out of the ground and dry it. When it is dry you burn it like coal or wood to keep warm. To heat an ordinary house, you need about twelve tons of peat a year. Nowadays they also use peat to produce electricity. They dig the peat out with huge machines and take it to power stations. Only the Soviet Union produces more peat than Ireland. But as so much peat is dug out by large machines, soon there may be none left. Ireland is an island, so fishing is another important industry. Irish fishermen sell much of their fish abroad.

Part 7

History

Ireland is divided into two parts. The larger part is the Republic of Ireland or Eire. The smaller part is the province of Northern Ireland – part of the United Kingdom. Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland and Belfast is the main city of Northern Ireland. Other big cities in the south are Limerick and Cork.

For several hundred years the British ruled Ireland and the Irish worked their land. In the sixteenth century, Britain became Protestant. But the Irish refused to change their religion and remained Catholic.

For many years the British made things very difficult for the Irish. The Irish couldn't buy land, hold office or join the army. So many of them went abroad, emigrating to places like North America and Australia where they could be free. In the early nineteenth century, there was not enough food in Ireland, because of the way the British farmed the land, so many more people emigrated. This poster offers to take Irish families working on Colonel Wyndham's land to Canada or Australia free of charge.

Then in the 1840's there was a terrible famine. The potato crop failed again and again: many hundred thousand people died. Once again, the Irish had to leave their homes to stay alive. Over the years Ireland lost almost half its population.

Part 8

Dublin

Dublin, the capital of Ireland is a city of over half a million people. It is on the River Liffey near the east coast. Although the centre of Dublin is sometimes busy, it is smaller than most capital cities. The atmosphere is friendly and relaxed.

Dublin has some beautiful architecture, especially its eighteenth-century squares and terraced houses.

Dublin is famous for its pubs – where you can enjoy a pint of stout, the heavy, dark beer of Ireland.

Dublin has many churches. The oldest is St Patrick's Cathedral, named after the patron saint of Ireland. Jonathan Swift is buried here. He was the author of Gulliver's Travels.

Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in the sixteenth century: it's one of the oldest universities in the world. Here you can see the Book of Kells. It was written and painted by Irish monks 1,200 years ago – a precious work of art.

The beautiful and complicated designs were painted on pages made of animal skins. The colours are still bright today.

The Cathedral has its own school - right next door. The children of this school sing in the cathedral choir.

The President's House in Phoenix Park. Phoenix Park is one of the biggest parks in Europe. In fact it's so big that they used to have horseracing here.

This is the parliament building. In Irish it is called the Dail. There are two main political parties – Fianna Fail and Fine Gael.

Part 9

Industry

There is very little heavy industry in Ireland, so the Irish are developing their economy by inviting high-technology companies to come here. This factory in Cork belongs to an American computer company. They export sophisticated computer equipment all over the world.

At the same time, other companies are bringing modern machinery to traditional industries. This factory uses the wool from Irish sheep to produce warm and attractive knitwear. Here they make both old patterns and modern designs.

Part 10

Images of Ireland

Ireland is a land where traditions are still important. The government is keen to keep crafts – like woodcarving – alive, with public money, if necessary.

Ireland is a land of music – where children are taught to play the traditional instruments.

It's a country where there's time to relax and enjoy life.

Ireland is a small country with a variety of beautiful scenery. But Ireland is above all its people - people who enjoy go who are warm and welcoming

Учебное издание

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**Учебно-методическая разработка
к видеофильмам “London”, “Ireland”
для студентов 1-го курса
экономического факультета**

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Подписано в печать 8.12.2011 г. Формат 60x84 ¹/₁₆. Бумага «Снегурочка».
Гарнитура Arial. Усл. п.л. 1,86. Уч.-изд. л. 2,0. Тираж 30 экз. Заказ № 1198.

Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования
«Брестский государственный технический университет».
224017, г. Брест, ул. Московская, 267.